

HORSES
OF
WOODSTOCK

1887



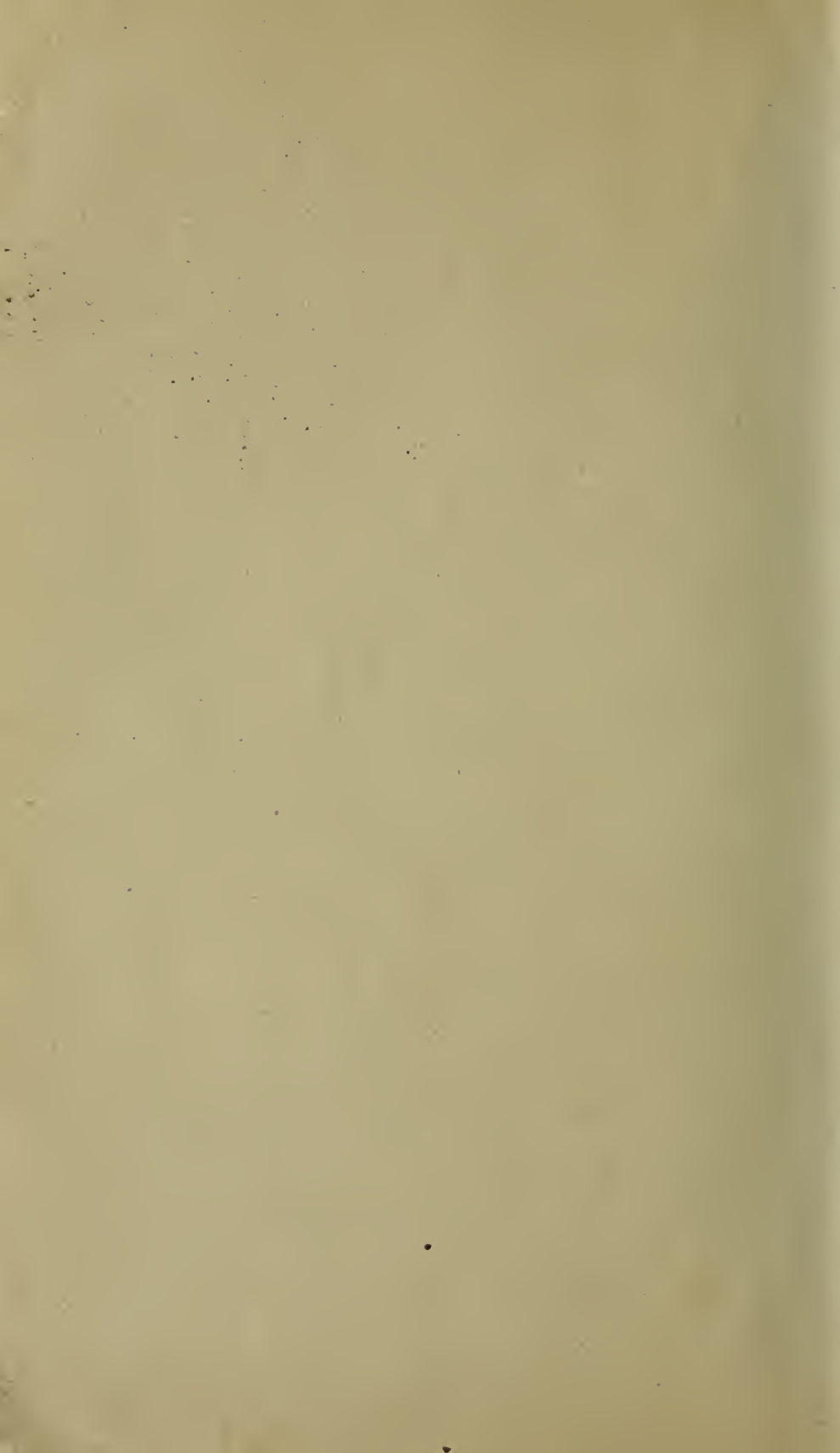
JOHN A. SEAVERN


THE
HORSES OF WOODSTOCK

WITH

*SKETCHES OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS
OF VERMONT HORSES*

By ALLEN W. THOMPSON





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ILLUSTRATED

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HORSES OF WOODSTOCK.

As far back as we have the history of the horse, he has played an important part in the welfare of man, whether in the time of peace or war. Almost a companion with some, a pet and idol with many. When the most of the horses of the country were down with the great epizootic of 1872; when the streets of the cities were blockaded as it were with all kinds of merchandise; when mail-carriers had to carry the mails on their backs,—then all could see, realize, and appreciate the value of the horse to man. It would have been well if some of the past generations had told more in regard to his good traits and qualities. The Arab takes pride in claiming that his horse traces in his breeding to the stud of Solomon. Though it is not true, it shows that he realizes the value of blood and the quality of his horse. In the history of the settlements of nations, cities, and towns much is said as to the first settlers, but scarcely anything of their domestic animals. This is not right; it is selfish. Yet the horse is spoken of more in history than any of the other domestic animals, and it shows a little how he has been regarded. Now, when we have blood cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well as blood horses and pure-bred fowls of all kinds, each should have their share of praise. Yet the horse will, for some time to come, receive the lion's share.

It is well known that the soil and climate have much to do with producing poor or fine animals. It is said of Vermont that she is noted for producing fine horses as well as great men; that her horses are much sought for in the markets, on account of their tough, wiry, enduring constitutions and their fine style and make. This makes it desirous to know more as to the first horses of Vermont, their breeding and origin. The first settlers of the State came from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and they took with them their horses and other stock. From Rhode Island was introduced the blood of the Narragansett pacer; from the valley of the Connecticut, the thoroughbred English horse. At this time the English thoroughbred had been quite largely bred in the Connecticut Valley. A number of the purest blood had been imported from England, and quite a number from New

York, New Jersey, and Virginia. The Barb horse Ranger was imported to New London, Conn., about 1765. He was kept at Hartford and vicinity for several years. Was at first a dapple gray fifteen hands high, and of the finest form, symmetry, and finish. His great value was that his descendants inherited in a marked degree his rare qualities. It is admitted that he was the best Arabian ever taken to America. There is quite a story as to his origin, and how it was that he was taken to Connecticut. It may be and it may not be true. The ridges on his legs show that they were broken, and it may have been the cause of his being taken to this country. The reason of his being taken to Virginia shows his great value as a stock horse. It was at the siege of Boston that the attention of Washington, his officers and staff, was attracted by the superior horses that composed the cavalry from the Valley of the Connecticut. Upon inquiry it was found that they were mostly by an Arabian horse called Ranger. This caused the Virginians to believe that Ranger would improve their horses at home, and, through the advice of Washington and Lee, Captain Lindsey was sent to see and buy the horse, if he thought best. This he did, and took him to Virginia. The thoroughbred mares of Virginia and Maryland were largely bred to him, and the cross is highly prized in the racer. In Virginia, Ranger was known as Lindsey's Arabian.

There was a large number of young Rangers kept and advertised in the Connecticut Valley, and it is known that one or more of them was taken to Vermont. One was kept at Stowe and Morristown, owned by a Mr. Stewart, a counterfeiter. He said he was never afraid of the officers catching him if he could get the start of them on his horse. The horse General Putnam rode down the declivity of one hundred steps, when he escaped from the British, was by Ranger. One writer states that Washington's celebrated gray charger was, too. This must be considered doubtful, unless Washington obtained him when at Boston, or soon after. Some writers have claimed, because the northern part of Vermont bordered Canada, her first horses must have been largely of French or Canadian origin. It can be seen how absurd this claim is from the fact that the southern part of the State was first settled, and by settlers from the South, who took their horses with them. As the southern part became settled, the settlers pressed North from the South. The southern towns were settled fifty years earlier than the northern towns. The border towns of Canada were mostly settled by settlers from Vermont.

In the first settling of the country, horses could only be used as beasts of burden. The settlers in breaking into the wilderness, unless by the side of large rivers, could go but a short distance, as there were no roads, only the paths of the wild beasts and the red man, and the lined

trees marked by the hunter and woodman. Another reason why they could not go far from the borders of civilization was, that they must be near a market. The first few settlers of many of the towns of Vermont had no horses at first; they came into the State on foot. They knew, before they could have the horse, something must be raised and provided for. When this was accomplished, then the horse was procured. The horse then wanted was the one the easiest to ride, as there were no wagons and but few roads; the one that was the surest-footed, that was the safest to get over the rough, bad routes they had. The people were poor, and could not at first enjoy the luxury of the saddle, so the horse wanted must have a good wide back; no rail-backed horse was wanted. In the winter the good roads on the snow and the cold weather made it more pleasant to ride behind the horse on the sled than on his back. After a while the rich substituted the pung for the sled: this was considered a little aristocratic. Woolen blankets were used instead of "buffalo robes." Now the sled and pung have given way to the sleigh, and it is hard to say what the sleigh will give way to.

Though the horses of the eastern and western part of the State had a common origin, their type and characteristics did not continue the same. The western part of the State borders on New York, and this caused many of the inhabitants to do their marketing at Troy and Albany. Horses were taken to New York, and furthermore horses were brought from New York to the western part of Vermont, and it caused the horses of the two sections to be somewhat alike.

The first important cross upon the horses of the western part of the State was from a son of imported Messenger, called Bishop Hambletonian. He was foaled on Long Island in 1806; he was a bay, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighed about eleven hundred pounds; had quite a reputation as a racer. He was taken to Granville, N. Y., in 1822, and there kept, with the exception of two or three seasons, until his death, which was in 1834. Some of the seasons he was kept part of the time at Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, and Burlington, Vt. The Hambletonian blood was largely bred and highly prized. It gave size and speed, but with this there was often a coarseness and a lack of style and beauty. The cross is highly valued in the pedigree of the trotters. But few Hambletonian horses were taken across the mountain to the eastern part of the State, so that, comparatively speaking, the blood was not bred on the eastern side of the mountain; yet, wherever it was, it did leave quite an impression in transmitting speed. The Morgan blood was the first cross upon the horses in the eastern part of the State, and so popular was it that at one time nearly all the horses of the eastern part could be called Morgans. Their popularity commenced about 1820, and it continued until 1860; then the demand was for horses having more size

and speed. Had the Morgan horses been bred to average in weight ten hundred and fifty pounds, and fifteen and a half hands in height, the demand for them must have always been great. It was their small size that cost them their popularity (there were too many small ones). They were not bred at first to any extent upon the west side of the mountain. The Morrills seemed to be what the market demanded, and they have been largely crossed upon the Morgans. The Morrills, properly speaking, are a branch of the Morgans, as their founder, Old Morrill, traces on his sire's side to Bulrush Morgan. Yet the characteristics of the two classes of horses are very different every way. The Morrills are more rangy, larger made, and have more speed than the true Morgan; their manes and tails are not as full; nor do they have the style, spirit, and endurance of the Morgans proper. Their founder, Old Morrill, was bred in Walden, Vt., foaled in 1843, was a black, sixteen hands high, and weighed at times thirteen hundred pounds. He was kept the most of the time at Danville, Vt., and died there in 1862. The first cross upon the Hambletonians was the Black Hawk cross. Old Black Hawk, the founder of the family that takes his name, was bred and raised in Durham, N. H.; was foaled in 1833; was taken to Lowell, Mass., when five years old, where he was owned by Benjamin Thurston until 1844, when he was purchased by David Hill, of Bridport, Vt., who took him to Bridport and there kept him until his death, which was in December, 1856. His being owned so long in Vermont gave him his name, Vermont Black Hawk. He was called, when Hill owned him, Old Black Hawk, Hill's Black Hawk, and Morgan Black Hawk. Black Hawk was a jet black, not quite fifteen hands high, and weighed about nine hundred and fifty pounds. He was a very smooth, fine-made, handsome horse; was stylish and fine driving, and was considered fast in his day. He was largely patronized at Bridport, and had the greatest reputation of any horse of his day. He was a remarkable preponent sire, and stamped his characteristics in a marked degree on his progeny. The Black Hawk cross gave beauty and style, with speed; many of his sons were from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, and weighed from eleven hundred to twelve hundred pounds. The Black Hawks were not bred to any extent on the east side of the mountain; one of the sons, Captain Lightfoot, was kept at Bethel in 1854, and sired that season the dam of Draco Prince; blk. h. rec. 2.24½. Rattler (Bigart's) left some stock in the southern part of the State. Was foaled at Danby, Vt., in 1844; was a bay, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, and weighed eleven hundred and fifty pounds. He won the stallion race on Long Island in 1850, in straight heats, best time 2.46. He resembled the Hambletonians, as he had one or more crosses of Hambletonian and Messenger blood, though his sire was Sir Henry, grandson of the Garret horse, and he by Leonidas.

The Columbus blood had something of a run on the west side of the mountain. Old Columbus, the founder of the family, was a French horse taken from Canada to Bakersfield, Vt., about 1842; from there he was taken to Massachusetts, and in 1854 to Orwell, Vt. He was a chestnut with white feet and a white face, fifteen hands high, and weighed one thousand pounds; was a converted pacer and was fast. His blood has given speed, but not beauty or style. The Columbuses are not free, good drivers or roadsters.

The next cross was the Ethan Allen. He was kept several years at Shoreham, Vt., as was his great-son Daniel Lambert. The Ethan Allen and Daniel Lambert blood has been and is very popular. It has given beauty, style, and finish, with great speed. They are free, pleasant, fine roadsters and drivers; yet there is too often a lacking of size among the Ethan Allens and Lamberts, which should be rectified by a cross of some larger strain of trotting blood. A number of sons and grandsons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian have been brought into the State, both in the eastern and western part, and have been quite largely bred from; some were used as early as 1870. It is hard to say now what the result of the cross will be. In some instances expectations have not been realized.

The Clay blood has not been bred to any extent in Vermont. Ballard's Cassius M. Clay 54 is the only one of note that has been used. He was foaled in 1854, at Contoocookville, Hopkinton, N. H.; sire, Jones's 1st Cassius M. Clay, by old Cassius M. Clay 18; dam by a pacing horse that came from Maine. Was bred and was owned at one time by President Pierce. One account is that he was bred by Judge Perkins. Was purchased in 1859 by Jones & Ballard, and taken to Hartford, Vt., where he was kept until his death, which was in 1878. He was a dark mahogany bay with star, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, and weighed over eleven hundred pounds; rec. 2.37. He was largely used, and proved a valuable cross for the Morgan and Morrill mares. Four of his get are in the 2.30 list, and quite a number have trotted in 2.40, or better. The mares by him have proved very prepotent in transmitting speed. Lady Barefoot, rec. 2.26½, dam, was by him, and the dams of several of the fast ones.

Thus briefly have been stated the facts, from the beginning to the present time, as to the horses of Vermont, and they can apply in a general sense to the horses of the different towns of the State.

This fact can be understood, that many of the noted horses have been kept in a certain section, so that their progeny for a time is the most numerous in the section where they have been kept; for instance, the Justin Morgan was kept several years at Randolph, Harris Hambletonian at Bristol, Old Morrill at Danville, Black Hawk at Bridport,

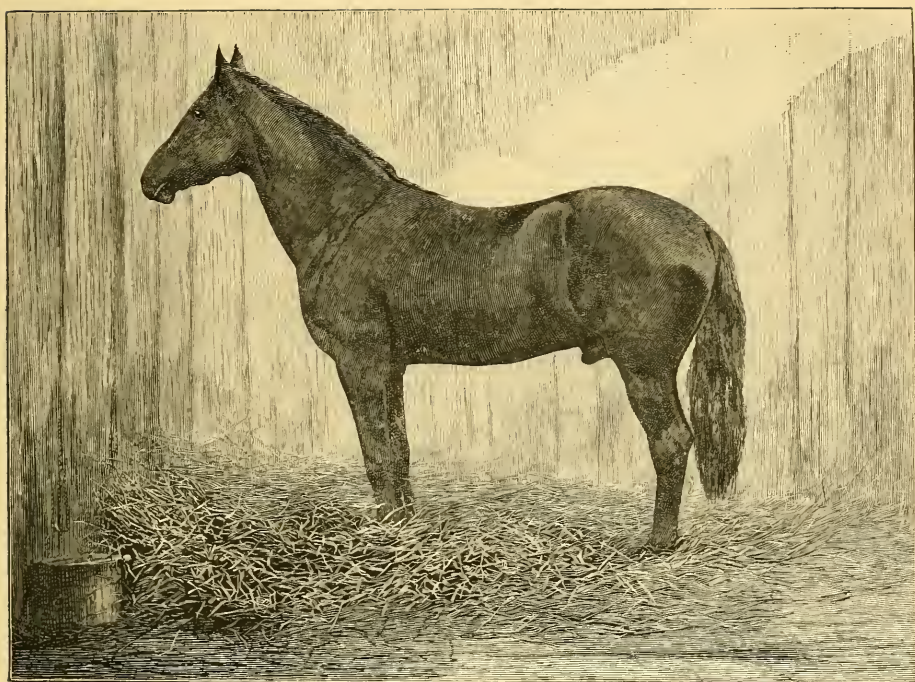
Ethan Allen and Lambert at Shoreham, Ballard's Cassius M. Clay at Hartford, and Woodstock at Woodstock.

The inference is plain, that the stock of the horses named was, at first, the most numerous in the towns where they were kept; yet it does not always remain so, as more or less of it is sold and taken away, and, too, it is allowed to die out.

Much interest is felt at the present time in regard to the horse Old Papineau, which was brought from Canada to Vermont about the year 1833, kept at Danville and Groton till about 1838, and then taken to New Hampshire. This renewed interest in Old Papineau has been called out from the fact, learned the present year (1887), that Taggart's Abdallah 16 traces to him on his sire's side. Farmer's Beauty, the sire of Abdallah 16, was purchased by David M. Taggart, of Goffstown, N. H., at Wells River, Vt., in 1845. Taggart states that at the time of the purchase he was told the horse was bred and raised at Wells River by Dr. Thatcher from the doctor's celebrated mare, afterwards sold in Boston. It has been ascertained, however, that Farmer's Beauty was raised at Groton, Vt., by Dr. Horatio W. Heath, and was foaled in 1839 or 1840. After the death of Dr. Heath, the horse, then called simply Beauty, was sold to Alden G. Heath, of Topsham, Vt., who sold him in 1845 to E. Baldwin, of Wells River. Very soon after the purchase, Baldwin disposed of him to D. M. Taggart. Farmer's Beauty, as Mr. Taggart called him, was sired by J. J. Peck's Young Papineau; dam, Dr. Heath's mare, — a large bay mare of great endurance as a roadster; breeding unknown, though called a Morgan mare. Young Papineau was the son of Old Papineau; dam, a chestnut by Young Bulrush or One Eye.

Very little is known as to the first horses that were taken to Woodstock. It is remembered that, when Ephraim Brewster moved into town, he drove a yoke of cattle, and his wife rode a horse, with one child before and one behind. No description of the horse is given. It is known, too, that Dr. Stephen Powers, in 1774, rode a horse to Middleborough, Mass., and it is stated he assisted in caring for the wounded after the battle of Bunker Hill.

As the first settlers came mostly from Middleborough and Salem, Mass., and Lyme, Conn., it is understood that the first horses of Woodstock came from those places. Lyme lies on the Connecticut and joins New London, where a large number of the blood-horses that have been brought to this country were imported. It has been stated Ranger, or Lindsley Arabian, was imported there. It is safe to infer that some of the thoroughbred horses that were taken to New London were kept at Lyme, and that the horses that were taken from Lyme to Woodstock were some of their descendants.



W. J. DANA Sc.

WOODSTOCK, 873.

Blk. h., bred by Mr. Rider, Topsham, Vt. Foaled 1857; sire, Young Morrill, 118; dam, a gray mare, Quicksilver blood. Record 2.40. Died August, 1877.

From 1725 to the breaking out of the Revolution there was much more racing done in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island than has been recorded. The feelings of our strict Puritan fathers were against it, which is why so little has been said or is known in regard to the practice. Yet their own sons very often indulged in the pleasures of the race, as is ascertained from some old letters and notes written at the time, which have come down to the present day.

The pleasures and amusements of a people have to be given up in war, and it was so during the Revolution. The war absorbed the whole thoughts and energies of the people. When it was over and things resumed their usual course, then the pleasures that had been laid aside were in part indulged in again. It is understood that some of the first settlers of Vermont, before removing to the State, had something to do with the race, and that, when circumstances favored, the old pastime was revived. The exact year they commenced racing horses at Woodstock is not stated; but as it was a central place for the people of the adjoining towns to come to before it became the county seat in 1787, it is safe to say racing was taken up soon after peace was declared. The reason why there was more of this sport going on at Woodstock than at many of the other towns was, that it was something of a hub or center for the people to come to. The street now called River Street was the race-course. The horses were started near Mr. Myers's house, and ran up the river as far as the schoolhouse. The length of the race-course was about equal to the distance by the road between the two lower bridges. Eighty rods was the distance most generally run then in Vermont. The races were mostly scrub races, and the stakes the drinks for the crowd, which was not large. No time was taken, so it is not known how fast they ran. But two horses were started, and there was more or less of it done as late as 1835. The following are the facts as to one of the races. One who will be called Mr. A was so confident that his horse was the fastest that he offered to bet one dollar and a gallon of rum that his horse would beat the crowd. The offer was taken, and Mr. A's horse was beaten. It is supposed that most of the races run were very similar to the one described. Some may ask, What benefit was the racing? The benefit was that it improved the speed, the endurance, and quality of the horses. It brought in a better class of horses, higher and better bred. Every one could see what horses had the most speed and bottom, and these were the ones which must have been mostly bred from, as it is plain to every one that, to improve a race of domestic animals, the best must be bred from. The old files of Spooner's "Vermont Journal" show a large number of horses advertised to stand at Woodstock. Every one can see how valuable the advertisements are now, and how much more they would be if among the number there could be found

one of a horse that was kept at Woodstock from 1798 to 1800, — a horse that proved the most remarkable and famous ever owned in Vermont. If the facts known about him then could have been put into an advertisement, it would have saved much trouble and discussion as to his origin and blood. The horse meant was "the Justin Morgan," the original Morgan horse, the founder of the race of horses called Morgans. All agree that he was owned by William Rice, of Woodstock, during the time named. F. A. Wier, of Walpole, N. H., who spent much time in looking up the facts in regard to the Morgan horses, states, in a letter that was published in the January number of the "Albany Cultivator" for 1846, that Justin Morgan was on a visit to William Rice's, having his horse with him; that he was taken sick, and died there; that shortly before his death the horse was made over to Mr. Rice as security for the expense of Mr. Morgan's sickness. The records of the probate office at Randolph rather show this, as they show that there was no horse appraised with Mr. Morgan's property. There was a saddle, bridle, and whip. It shows strongly that the horse had passed out of the hands of Mr. Morgan at the time of his death.

Mr. Morgan advertised the Figure Horse, the seasons of 1793 and 1794, to stand at Randolph, Lebanon, and Royalton. The age, color, or size of the horse is not given in the advertisements, but they state that he is from near Hartford, Conn. These advertisements were not discovered until 1878. It is claimed now by some that the Figure Horse was "the Justin Morgan," from the fact that recent investigations show that "the Justin Morgan" was taken to Randolph in 1791, instead of 1795 as first stated. The year 1795 was given from the memory, the recollections of several, some fifty years after the event took place; though some said that it was earlier than 1795. It is nothing strange a mistake was made in the year, under the circumstances, as they had no dates to refer to. Mr. Morgan broke up keeping house in 1793, and had no grand list at Randolph after 1794. It was understood he had the horse when he was keeping house. * John Morgan stated that he was living at West Springfield, Mass., when Justin Morgan got the two-year-old colt; that he was sired by a horse called True Briton; that he, John Morgan, kept two seasons, and that he kept True Briton the season that he sired Mr. Justin Morgan's colt. John Morgan's advertisements for True Briton have been recently found, and they show he kept the horse the seasons of 1788 and 1789, and it was understood the colt was sired the first season. This shows that "the Justin Morgan," instead of being foaled in 1793 and taken to Randolph in 1795, as was first stated, was in fact foaled in 1789 and taken to Randolph in 1791.

Another mistake was made as to Mr. Morgan's horses. When he took the colt to Vermont, he took another one too, that was called, fifty

years after, a three-year-old gelding colt. Recent investigations show that the three-year-old gelding was a four-year-old bay colt, or stallion, and was the horse that he advertised as the Figure Horse. Mr. Morgan's two brothers, Caleb and Stephen, and his sister Eunice, lived at Randolph when he did. His sister was a widow. Her name was Williams, and she had a son and daughter. When Mr. Morgan was on his way home with the colts from Springfield, he stopped all night with his sister, who lived about a mile from the center of Randolph, towards the East Branch. The next morning Mr. Morgan went over to Mr. Moulton's, his sister's near neighbor, and had him and his son Jude Moulton come over and see the colts. They were shown a four-year-old bay stallion. They did not notice the little one until Mr. Morgan called their attention to him. They then saw what they called a little runt of a colt that did not look to be worth ten dollars, and so told him. Mr. Morgan tapped the colt on the shoulder, and said, "A good deal there, sir; a good deal there, sir." This incident has been handed down in Mr. Moulton's family, as Jude Moulton married Mrs. Williams's daughter, and his sons and grandsons and others have often heard him relate it.

There is some interest felt in Mr. Morgan's four-year-old bay stallion, the Figure Horse, as it is understood that Mr. Rice took him to Woodstock. This appears from a statement given of a horse in D. P. Thompson's "History of the Town of Montpelier." He says (p. 91): "Jonathan Shepard built the first blacksmith shop in Montpelier village. Some years after, he sold out his shop and custom to James Hawkins, taking Mr. Hawkins's farm, and letting Hawkins have, too, the first Morgan horse ever known in Vermont or elsewhere." In a note at the bottom of the page he states: "Mr. Shepard is still living [this was in 1860], and his statement is that he purchased the horse of a man in Woodstock for about two hundred dollars, a very large price at that time. The man in Woodstock had the horse of one Justin Morgan, a man of that section, who reared him from a colt. Mr. Shepard states from his own knowledge that Justin Morgan owned the mare that brought the colt; that she was a great traveler; that he [Morgan] had driven her to Canada, where he had relatives, in a day, the distance being seventy miles; that it was on one of these visits that the colt was sired by a common Canadian stallion; and that it was from this colt growing up and being kept at Randolph and other places, that the whole race of the noted Vermont Morgan horses originated."

The town records of Montpelier show that Mr. Shepard's deed of Mr. Hawkins's farm was dated February 14, 1797. This shows that the horse was not "the Justin Morgan," as Mr. Morgan had the horse at that time. Mr. Shepard's son, George C., now of Montpelier, says he

has often heard his father speak of getting the horse of a man in Woodstock, but cannot now remember the name of the man his father said he had the horse of. Being asked if the name Rice sounded like the name his father gave, he said it did. He said he did not think his father kept the horse more than a year. It is supposed "the Justin Morgan" sired stock when owned by Mr. Rice. It is stated he ran one race on the race-course when in Mr. Rice's hands, and won.

The horse was taken through Woodstock by his owner, Mr. Goss, of Randolph, the season of 1807, when he made a short season at Claremont, N. H. The horse was kept at Woodstock part of the season of 1813, at Mr. Taylor's hotel.

The Blazing Star blood had something of a run, and there are horses now in Woodstock that have a cross of the blood in their pedigree. Blazing Star was bred and raised by William Bridge, of South Woodstock; foaled, 1813. His sire was a large bay horse, said to be of English and Dutch blood, and is believed to be the horse advertised as Slow and Easy in the "Woodstock Observer," the seasons of 1822 and 1823, by Simon Smith of Hartland. The advertisement states the horse drew the premium at the Windsor County Fair in 1822; that his sire was the noted horse Traveller, owned by Charles West, of Providence, R. I.; grandsire, imported Old Traveller; Slow and Easy's dam, a bay, full-blood Dutch mare, known by the name of Slow and Easy, bred by Judge Vanderloop of New York, and purchased of him by Charles West for three hundred dollars.

Blazing Star's dam was a very fine black English mare that was often ridden on the parade. Her son took her color, had a white stripe in the face that gave him his name, was about 15½ hands high, and weighed a little over one thousand pounds. Was a very muscular, fine-acting horse, resembling in his style and actions the Morgans, as did his stock. Mr. Bridge sold him when three years old, for two hundred and fifty dollars. His new owners, thinking to improve the looks of the horse, had his large handsome tail cut off. When the horse got up with it off, and it was seen how it hurt his looks, his owner said he would give fifty dollars to have it back. The horse was often ridden at musters and trainings, was taken to Canada, and back. One of his sons was kept for stock, owned by Sullivan Cady,—a brown, and not as large as his sire. Some claim that the dam of Dorsey, Green Mountain Black Hawk, was Blazing Star blood. She was owned by Mr. Fletcher, South Woodstock.

It was about 1814 that the horse Tally-ho was taken to Woodstock, from Connecticut, by a Mr. Dyer. The horse was an imported Norfolk trotter, and must be the one recorded in the first volume of the "Trotting Register." It states: "Tally-ho was foaled in 1791 by Sportsman;

dam by Papist. Imported in 1793; stood in several of the Hudson River counties." Jacob Boyce, of Woodstock, traded for the horse, but he soon became afraid of him, and traded him to William Hutchinson, of Pomfret. Tally-ho was a handsome mahogany bay, with black points; off hind-foot partly white; mane and tail full; fifteen hands high, and weighed one thousand pounds. Was a high-headed, handsome, well-made horse, with great muscular power and fine trotting action, and had speed, which his stock inherited. Tally-ho was owned by Mr. Hutchinson as long as he lived; died in 1820 or 1822; was largely patronized. His colts were all bays and natural trotters, and many were fast. A number of his sons were kept for stock; one called Young Tally-ho. He was larger than his sire, and had great speed. His dam was ridden by Colonel Dana in the war of 1812.

It was a mistake letting the Tally-ho blood die out in the male line, as it was trotting blood. Imported Bellfounder was a Norfolk trotter. The great popularity of the Morgan blood was the cause, as all other classes of horses had to give way for a while to the Morgans. The Walker horse, or Morgan Tally-ho, was one of the best stock horses ever owned in the State. His dam was by Tally-ho, as was also the dam of the fast-trotting gelding raised by Isaiah Lee of Hartland, Vt. He was the fastest trotter in the county. He was taken to New York, and made a very fast trotter. Was sold for two thousand dollars. It is believed that the old trotter Ripton, that was the champion of the trotting-course in 1842, was the Isaiah Lee horse. The Walker horse sired many fast ones. When the mare that was bred to him had speed or was of trotting blood, the produce was sure to have speed.

Several of the most noted of the Morgan horses have been kept at Woodstock. First, as has been stated, "the Justin Morgan;" next, his most popular son, Woodbury, made several seasons at Woodstock, the last one in 1830, when the price was ten dollars the season. Woodbury's best son, Old Gifford, made several seasons at Woodstock, as did his famous son Old Green Mountain. His last seasons were in 1850, 1851, and 1862, when the price was twenty-five dollars to warrant. The horses named were great parade horses, and were often ridden at the musters held on Mower's meadow. Major Charles Dana, Jr., rode Old Gifford at one of them.

At one of the musters when Woodbury was ridden, the big Jersey colt and one of his sons were, too. The two last rather took the attention at first, on account of their black color and great size, they standing sixteen hands high, and weighing fourteen hundred pounds; but before night it was seen Old Woodbury outlasted them in style, spirit, and action. The fact that the Morgan horses named made several seasons at Woodstock, and that their sons and daughters were largely bred from, shows that the

horses of Woodstock were once very strong of the Morgan blood. Some could have been called inbred Morgans, as they inherited several crosses of the blood, and this may be the cause why Woodstock has not the credit of raising one of the 2.30 horses. The true Morgan horse is one of great spirit, life, and endurance; a great roadster, and all-day horse; but his form and shape are such that he cannot go fast for a mile, and, with his lack of size, has caused his popularity to set. The demand has been, since 1860, for larger, more rangy horses, with more speed; and now, where once they nearly all were Morgan sires, there are but few that trace to Woodbury.

The best one of the Walker horse's sons was the Ransom horse, and he was one of the best, if not the best one, ever raised in Woodstock. He was bred by Elder Jacob Holt; foaled about 1839. His dam was a Hambletonian mare brought from Washington County, New York, about 1835, when two years old, by Marshall Myrick. She was a large, rangy, brown mare, a fast trotter, and went in fine style. Her son rather inherited her color, form, style, and travel. He was sixteen hands high, and weighed eleven hundred pounds. Daniel Ransom bought the horse when six years old, but his value was not realized or appreciated; for about 1849 he was sold for a song to Dr. Bissell, a peddler of medicine, and his great worth lost to the horse-breeders of Woodstock. His value has been since discovered by the prices his colts have brought on account of their speed, and the value of his daughters as brood mares. This could have been known at first, as he inherited two crosses of trotting blood, the Tally-ho and the Hambletonian. His sire, the Walker horse, was by the Moulton horse, a son of Bulrush. When a horse inherits two or more crosses of trotting-blood, he is sure to transmit speed. The Jerome Cox horse was by the Ransom horse; dam, Blazing Star blood; foaled, 1849; resembled his sire; not quite as large; left excellent stock, but was not any more appreciated than was his sire.

It was in the fall of 1855 that George Harpin took to Woodstock a horse that he called the French Prendergast; called also the Harpin horse, or Young St. Lawrence. Mr. Harpin purchased the horse in Canada; foaled about 1850; sired by the Old St. Lawrence; dam called Morgan blood. The horse was a sorrel, fifteen and three fourths hands high, and weighed over eleven hundred pounds; was a good traveler, and could trot close to 2.50. He was kept at Woodstock and vicinity until 1860; was then taken to St. Louis, Mo., where his sire had stood at two hundred dollars the season. Draco stood near him the season of 1861, but the Harpin horse drew the most patronage. He left excellent stock at Woodstock. Some trotted better than three minutes, were sold for a large price and taken away, and nothing more was known of them. He sired the dam of Susie Taylor, one of the most promising trotters

ever raised in Woodstock. She was by the Pinney horse, a son of Old Green Mountain. The Pinney horse left excellent stock.

About the year 1860 the family of horses called Morrills began to attract attention. Their large size and fast way of going seem to indicate that they were the horses the market demanded. Though they trace back on the sire side to "the Justin Morgan," and are classed as Morgans, they have inherited so many out crosses that they are a very different type of horses, not having the form, style, spirit, and action of the true Morgans. It is mostly through Young Morrill that the Morrills have obtained the reputation in which they are held. He was a remarkably fine horse, and he transmitted his good qualities to his stock. Draco, his best son, was kept at Royalton the season of 1859. His large size and fast way of going caused something of a feeling for the Morrills. One of Draco's sons was kept several seasons at Woodstock, called Young Draco, or the Henry horse; was foaled in 1859; was a bay, fifteen and one half hands high, and weighed ten hundred and fifty pounds. Was a fine-looking and acting horse; could trot close to 2.40; did not prove a very good stock horse; was burnt in the fire of 1867.

In the spring of the year 1864 Frederick Billings purchased the horse John Morrill, by Young Morrill. The horse had gained quite a reputation in a race that he trotted the fall before with Draco, in which he was a close second, and it was believed that he would make the fastest horse. The price paid was four thousand four hundred dollars; but it took two or more paper dollars then to bring one of gold. The season of 1864 he was kept at Hartford, Vt., at thirty dollars to warrant. He trotted a few races the season of 1865. He won his record, 2.40, this year, in a race that he won at Hartford, Vt. He was shown at the Windsor County Fair this year held at Woodstock, and trotted a public trial in 2.33; the first half in 1.14. About this time the horse's name was changed to Woodstock. He trotted a few races the season of 1866; was kept at Woodstock the season of 1867 at fifty dollars to warrant, and each season thereafter until his death, excepting the season of 1869, when he was kept at Stowe, Vt. The horse changed owners in the spring of 1873, and the price changed to twenty-five dollars to warrant. He died in August, 1878.

Woodstock was a noble-looking horse. A coal-black, without a white hair, mane short and tail full, nearly fifteen and three quarters hands high, and weighed over eleven hundred pounds. Was better made forward than most of the Morrills. A good head, wide between the eyes, neck rather short and heavy, but arching; withers prominent; body round and rather short; back the very best; hips long and smooth. One would not expect a horse that was so heavy made forward, with his rather short body and blocky build, could have the great speed that he

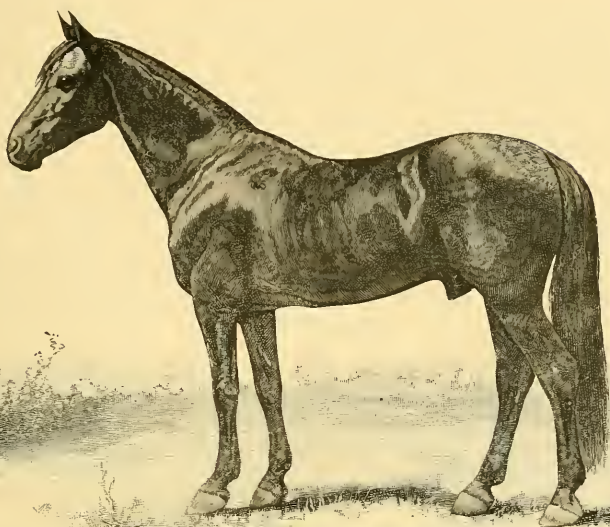
showed. The secret of his speed was his great stride, caused by the great propelling powers of his hind parts; but his way of going was heavy and tiresome, and no horse could live to carry it in a race. He had a mean, cross, treacherous disposition, which he inherited from the side of his dam; and when he broke in his great bursts of speed, he broke to run away, and it took a man then to stop him. Woodstock did not prove as good a trotter or a stock horse as was expected. As a class of horses, his colts did not prove free, pleasant roadsters and drivers. He transmitted a certain amount of speed, but it was not of the high type and quality wanted. He has one in the 2.30 list, — Royal John, gr. g., rec. 2.26½, with twelve heats in 2.30 or better. His next fastest one was Fred Billings, b. g., rec. 2.40, though he showed trials in 2.32, and a half in 1.14.

Woodstock blood, through his sons and daughters, has been largely bred upon the horses of Woodstock and vicinity. Quite a number of his sons were kept for the stud. The following are some of the most prominent ones: Robert Bonner, b. h., foaled 1863, rec. 2.40; Killington, b. h., foaled 1863, rec. 2.42; the Gifford, or Wheat horse, b. h., foaled 1863, trotted in 3.00; Young Woodstock, blk. h., foaled 1864, rec. close to 3.00; Hermit, br. h., foaled 1865, rec. 2.40; Woodstock Prince, blk. h., foaled 1865, rec. close to 2.40; the Sherwin horse, blk. h., foaled 1865; the O. E. Taylor horse, ch. h., foaled 1875, trotted close to 2.40; Black Diamond, foaled 1867, rec. close to 2.40. All the horses named, excepting Young Woodstock and Woodstock Prince, are, or were, large horses, averaging fifteen and three quarters hands, and weighing from eleven hundred to twelve hundred pounds. Hermit proved the best sire for trotters, as he can be registered as standard on account of his record and the record of his get.

The Vermont Horse Stock Company started their breeding stud at Shelburne in 1871. They introduced some very high-bred horses. A horse now owned by C. Morgan, of South Woodstock, was by one of them, — "The Woodburn Pilot." Mr. Morgan's horse is a bay, foaled in 1873, dam Morgan blood, and is the only Pilot horse that has been owned or kept at Woodstock. His stock is promising.

The Hambletonian blood has been bred to a certain extent at Woodstock since 1876. The cross promises speed, and it is believed Woodstock will soon have the credit of raising one or more of the 2.30 horses.

Frederick Billings owned several seasons Gilroy, 1185, blk. h., foaled 1875, by Messenger Duroc, 106; dam by Harry Clay, 45. Gilroy is of the same blood as Prospero, blk. g.; Elaine, b. m., rec. 2.20; and Dame Trot, b. m., rec. 2.22. Messenger Duroc has fourteen of the 2.30 horses to his credit; and fourteen of the 2.30 horses' dams are by Harry Clay, includ-



W. J. DANA SC.

DRACO, 116.

Blk. h., bred by Robert Lane, Danville, Vt. Foaled 1853; sire, Young Morrill, 118; dam by the Josiah Hoyt Horse. Record, 2.28 $\frac{1}{2}$, and is credited with siring three of the 2.30 horses. Dead.

ing the dam of St. Julian, rec. 2.11 $\frac{1}{4}$. Gilroy has shown trials better than 2.30. His stock indicates great promise of speed.¹

The stock of A. W. Thomson's bay horse Extra, 1126, is showing very promising as to speed. The first one of his get, as a six-year-old, showed a trial in 2.36 $\frac{3}{4}$, and a half in 1.16. Extra is sixteen hands high, and weighs eleven hundred pounds; was by Lockwood, 1125; dam by Woodstock, 873; grandam, the dam of Susie Taylor, by the Harpin horse, or Young St. Lawrence; great-grandam by the Walker horse. Lockwood sire, Aberdeen 27, is the sire of thirteen of the 2.30 horses, and is of the same blood as Dexter, 2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$. Woodstock, Gilroy and Extra are the only standard horses that have yet been owned or kept at Woodstock.

With the exception of the years 1848, 1849, 1851 and 1854, the present Windsor County Fair has been held constantly at Woodstock. The fine show exhibited each year in all the departments has made them very attractive, and has caused a very large attendance, averaging from five to eight thousand yearly. It was said at the time there were ten thousand people present in the year 1856. Upon the whole this fair is one of the best and most successful held in the State, and having been held so long at Woodstock, it may be considered as almost a part of the town.

The trotting has been, and is, one of the great attractions, and if the summaries of all the races were published in book-form, with a description of some of the best ones, it would be a work of much value and interest. Only the best time made, and a notice of a few of the best horses, can be given here. It should be remembered that the fairs at first were not what they now are, or what they came to be in a few years. The pens for the cattle, sheep, and hogs were arranged around the Park. The horses were shown in the street, and were driven on River Street to show their speed. The fact that no horses were driven to sulkies at the first two or three fairs, shows how little speed in the horse was thought of and considered then. The horses were ridden or were driven to the road wagon to show their speed.

The first fair was held in the fall of 1846, and the Southgate or Whitney horse, a son of Old Gifford Morgan, was awarded the first premium as the best stock horse. In 1847 this was given to the Walker horse or Morgan Tally-ho. In 1848 the fair was held at Springfield. The Barnard horse, a son of Old Gifford, took the first premium. The Kentucky Gold-dust horses sprang from this horse, as he was the grandsire of Dorsey's Old Gold-dust.

In 1849 the fair was held at Windsor, and the Harlow horse, or Gray Hawk, took the first premium. He was by the Walker horse, and a very strong, powerful-going horse; was considered one of the fastest

¹ See "Queries and Answers" in *The Turf, Field and Farm*, Feb. 4, 1887.

ones. It is doubtful if he could have beaten three minutes much. At first he was ridden in his trials of speed. Mr. Harlow had a sulky made for him in 1850. In 1850 the Buckman horse, or Green Mountain, Jr., took the first premium. In 1851 the fair was held at Hartford. Edward Collamer's five-year-old chestnut gelding made the fastest time, 2.57, on a third of a mile track. In 1852 the horses were shown on Mr. Blake's meadow, on a track a trifle over a third of a mile. The Benson horse, a son of the Harlow horse, a large gray horse, showed quite well, as did a bay one driven by Mr. Cook. The Fraser horse, a son of Old Gifford, drew the first premium.

In 1853 the horses were shown again on Mr. Blake's meadow. Gardner Winslow's five-year-old bay gelding, by the Harlow horse, made the fastest time, 3.23. Jason B. Pierce's four-year-old bay mare, by the Ransom horse, trotted in 3.25. A \$15 purse was trotted for and won by Mr. Pike's horse, of Cornish, N. H. The horses trotted on time. The Weston horse, or Gray Eagle, five years old, was first seen at the fair this year, and was sired by a son of a spotted horse owned in Pomfret, known as the Perry horse. A gray horse, owned by Mr. Morrill of Sharon, was given the first premium as the best stock horse.

In 1854 the fair was held at Hartford, and several purses were trotted for. Mr. Dotie's horse made the fastest time, 2.57. Holden Hatch's three-year-old chestnut stallion won one purse, his best time 3.08; he was a grandson of Vt. Black Hawk. In 1855 the present grounds were purchased, and the fair has been held upon them every year since. The fair was a great success this year. The trotting was very interesting, and was all for premiums. J. J. Bowen's five-year-old black gelding made the fastest time, 2.58. Mr. Weston's Gray Eagle trotted in 3.00. Vermont Boy, owned at this time by Mr. Gilson, trotted in 3.10.

The fair for 1856 was the largest one that had been held; the show in all the departments the very best. The show of horses and cattle never was larger or better. The grand cavalcade of all horses reached nearly around the track, and was a very imposing sight. The Carter horse, or Quechee Boy, won the premium over Cheney's Lightfoot, time 3.00; he was by Old Green Mountain; was sold the next spring and taken to Tennessee. J. J. Bowen's little roan mare Bethel Maid was first seen this year at the fair, and made the fastest time, 2.54. She was beaten in a trial of speed by Ballard's b. g. Ratler. They trotted a race the next day after the fair, and Ratler won; his fastest heat was 2.52. They trotted another race that fall on the Woodstock track, and the Maid won in straight heats, her fastest one 2.51.

In 1857 Vermont Boy, then owned by Wm. Sturtevant, made the fastest time, 2.52; he won the purse and also the race with Cheney's Lightfoot. He was taken to Tennessee the next spring, and sold to the

parties that bought the Carter horse. The Carter horse, or Quechee Boy, lived but a short time after he was taken to Tennessee.

In 1858 Ballard's Telegraph, or Kentucky Hunter, b. h., made the fastest time, 2.51; he won over Gray Eagle or the Weston horse. A gray horse from Rochester was awarded the premium as the best stock horse. There were three purses trotted for after the fair on the track. C. B. Ballard's gr. g. Franklin won over Bethel Maid; his fastest heat 2.49. Wm. Sturtevant's b. g. Thunderbolt beat Brattleboro' Maid, best time 3.00; and Cheney's b. h. Lightfoot beat the Strong mare and one other; his fastest heat 2.54.

In 1859 the trotting for the premiums was very interesting and exciting, much more so than usual. Telegraph, or Kentucky Hunter, won the big purse in five heats, his fastest one 2.46. Thunderbolt took one in 2.46. Flying Cloud, or the Davis horse, won the premium as the best stock horse. In 1860 the fair was not as successful as usual, on account of the weather. Telegraph, or Kentucky Hunter, won the big purse again; his best time 2.44. Old Green Mountain, twenty-six years old, was shown at the fair, and he passed around the track followed by some dozen of his sons. Their handsome shape and color, fine style, life, and action, caused them to attract much attention and to be greatly admired.

In 1861 C. B. Ballard's ch. h. Wellington won the purse after a very exciting contest; best time 2.45. Draco trotted a race on the track this fall, which was not much of a race; fastest time $2.41\frac{1}{4}$. L. T. Tucker's blk. h. Draco won the \$100 purse in 1862; his best time $2.33\frac{1}{2}$. This was a very exciting race, as the little bay mare Empress took the first heat in 2.31. The rest of the trotting was very interesting. In 1863 Draco won the \$100 purse over Woodstock; best time 2.39. His son, Draco, Jr., or the Henry horse, won a purse; best time 3.00. The trotting in 1864 was rather a failure on account of the rain, and some being afraid to trot their horses. Woodstock won the big purse; his competitor was a mare called Lakeshore Maid, but really the old trotter, Miller's Damsel. Draco was on the ground, but was not entered. He trotted the next week after the fair on the track in 2.34; his son Draco Prince, then four, trotted a race with Alpine Boy. Alpine Boy won the first heat in 3.07. Woodstock trotted a public trial at the fair in 1865 in 2.33; first half 1.14. Draco, Jr., or the Henry horse, won the race over Green Mountain Banner; best time 2.53. Banner has proved a much better sire for trotters than the Henry horse, as he has two of his get in the 2.30 list. In 1866 the big purse was trotted for by the W. H. Walker bay gelding Richmond, and General Stark, when the bay gelding won; best time, 2.49, being made by General Stark. Two races were trotted on the track after the fair, W. H. Walker's bay gelding winning over Richmond, best time 2.46, and the Henry horse taking the other,

which was a sham race. In 1867 C. B. Ballard's gray mare Snowflake won her first race at the fair; best time 2.40½. The five-year-old chestnut gelding Joe Hunker won a very interesting race; best time 2.49. He has since trotted close to 2.30. In 1868 Mountain Girl, ch. m., won the big purse over Snowflake in four heats; her best time, which was the fastest, 2.36. Snowflake was lame. It rained so the third day that the fair was postponed one week. In 1869 Snowflake won the big purse; best time 2.38¾. The five-year-old bay gelding American Boy, by Woodstock, showed quite well, winning two races over Susie Taylor and Maggie Mitchell, and getting a record of 2.47½.

The trotting for the big purse in 1870 was a failure as far as any time being made or any interest felt in the trotting. The six-year-old bay gelding Fred Billings, by Woodstock, won a very interesting race in straight heats; fastest time 2.50. In 1871 Snowflake won the big purse, and made her fastest time on the track, 2.34. Henry Wood's four-year-old Cassius Prince got a record of 2.57¼, and was but a neck behind Young Cassius in 2.55.

In 1872 Fred Billings won the big purse; best time 2.40½. The track was lapped for him. The brown stallion Hermit, by Woodstock, won the stallion race; best time 2.39. General Lyon, 2.36¼, br. h., by Old Morrill, was shown at the fair.

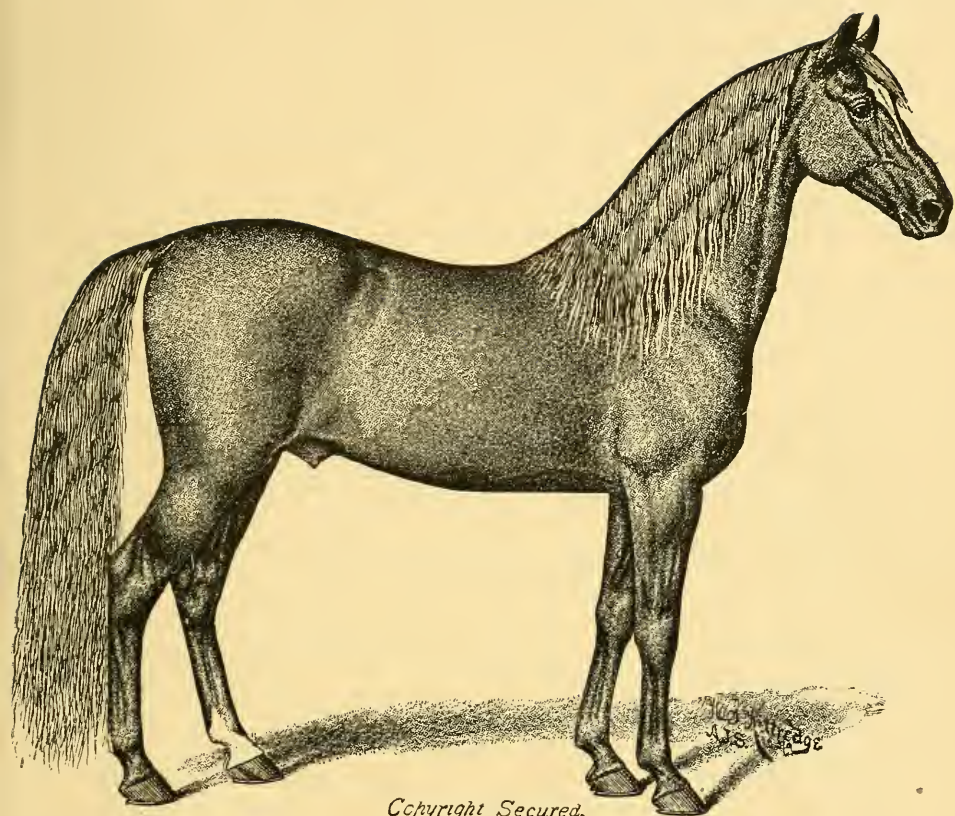
In 1873 Fred Billings won the big purse over American Boy; fastest heat 2.40. The little bay stallion Tam O'Shanter, by Green Mountain Banner, dam by Ethan Allen, won the stallion race over Cassius Prince, Hermit, and Robert Bonner in straight heats; best time 2.37½.

In 1874 the bay mare Kitty Cook, by Abraham, won the big purse; her fastest heat 2.34; if she had not been held in the last quarter, would have trotted in 2.31 or 2.32. Cassius Prince won one race; best time 2.39. The track was made full length this year.

In 1875 A. H. Danforth's chestnut gelding Gifford Boy won two races, beating Snowflake; his best time 2.36. In 1876 there were over \$600 offered in four purses. The large purse was \$300, and was won by the chestnut gelding Unknown in four heats, beating Bristol Bill and Young Ratler, Bristol Bill taking the first heat in 2.33½. The fastest heat was 2.30½.

In 1877 Jeremiah, blk. g., by Hermit, won the \$150 purse; best time 2.44. The b. m. May Day, by Ballard's C. M. Clay, won one purse, best time 2.42; and Ruby, ch. m., by Ballard's C. M. Clay, won a purse, fastest time 2.42½.

In 1878 Quechee Maid, by Ballard's C. M. Clay, won the big purse; her fastest heat 2.33. Annie Lou, by Daniel Lambert, won a race, her fastest time 2.40; and the black stallion Lyon Slasher won a purse, his fastest heat 2.46.



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DANIEL LAMBERT.

Ch. h., foaled 1858, by Ethan Allen; dam Fanny Cook, by Abdallah I. Second dam by Stockholm's American Star. Bred by W. H. Cook, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; now owned by Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt. At the close of 1886 twenty-eight of his get in the 2.30 list.

[Engraving loaned by Joseph Battell, Esq.]

In 1879 Annie Lou won the big purse ; her fastest heat 2.35½. Ruby won a race, best time 2.42½. Tommy, by Daniel Lambert, won two heats, and made a dead heat in 2.43. The bay stallion Lockwood, by Aberdeen, won a race in straight heats ; best time 2.47½.

In 1880 Colonel Peabody's b. g., by Daniel Lambert, won the big purse ; his fastest heat 2.36½. Susie L., ch. m., by Daniel Lambert, won two races ; her fastest heat 2.39¾. Wild Dandy, gr. g., won a purse ; his best time 2.38. Green Mountain Boy, b. h., by Thomas Jefferson, won a race ; his fastest heat 2.41.

In 1881 the bay mare Topsy D. won the big purse ; her fastest heat 2.36. Jessie, b. m., by Hermit, won a purse ; her best time 2.40. Lockwood won the stallion race ; his best heat 2.48.

In 1882 E. A. Perry's b. m. Susan P., by Cassius Prince, won two races ; her fastest heat 2.41¼. Hermit won the stallion race ; best time 2.54.

In 1883 Mountain Boy, b. h., by Daniel Lambert, won one purse ; his fastest heat 2.37. Chromo, b. h., by Ballard's C. M. Clay, won the large purse, his best time 2.38, and he won the stallion race. Frank D., b. g., by Defiance, won a purse ; best time 2.37.

There were eight hundred dollars in four races trotted for this fall on the Woodstock track, October 26 and 27. The chestnut mare Ellen, by Daniel Lambert, won the big purse in a hard race of six heats, beating Ned Hastings, Frank D., and Fanny P. ; her fastest heat 2.36. Ned Hastings won the second and fourth heat in 2.36 and 2.37. Frank D. took the third in 2.37. Frank D. won one purse, his best time 2.38 ; and Limber Jim won two, his best time 2.44.

In 1884 Driver, b. g., 2.19½, by Volunteer, won the large purse ; his fastest heat 2.30½. Dasie Dean, gr. m., won one purse ; her fastest heat 2.44½. Joel Todd, gr. g., won a purse ; his best time 2.43.

In 1885 Driver won the big purse again ; fastest heat 2.36. Little Hopes, b. h., by Blackstone, won two races ; his best time 2.41. The trotting for the premiums was very close and interesting.

In 1886 the brown gelding John S., by DeLong's Ethan Allen, made the fastest time, 2.36. He won two races. The chestnut gelding Ben, by Almot, won two races ; his fastest heat 2.40. The trotting premiums were closely contested for, and good time was made by the winning horses.

The trotting up to about 1860 was for premiums and for county horses. This protective policy gave the owners of the county horses a fair chance, which they improved, as the trotting for the premiums was very close, interesting, and exciting, much more than it has been since for some of the big purses. The trotting premiums were cut down for a few years,

and then were dropped, and the trotting was for purses open to all horses. This was hard on the county horses, as they stood no chance with the trained horses and ringers that were allowed to come in. The result was that a large share of the purses were won by horses owned out of the county and out of the State. This anti-protective policy has greatly discouraged the training of the county horses. The trotting for the large purse has often been a mere farce, not so interesting as the trotting for some of the ten-dollar premiums. The large purse has been considered the property of the owner or owners of a certain horse, as it has been won for several successive fairs by a certain horse. A county horse can win the premium but once, and why should a horse from any part of the country be allowed to win the big purse more than once?

Within a few years premiums for trotting have been offered again, and the trotting for them has been very interesting and fast, and it has greatly encouraged and stimulated the owners of county horses to show their horses, and it would still more encourage them if part of the purses were only for county horses.

A premium of \$100 has been offered, open to all stallions, to be shown with five or more of their get. It must be a very interesting sight to see a number of the best horses in the country shown together with five or more of their colts. Breeders would have a good chance to judge of their respective merits.

STANDARD OF ADMISSION TO REGISTRATION.

ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING
HORSE BREEDERS.

In order to define what constitutes a trotting-bred horse and to establish a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard trotting animal.

1st. — Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2.30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2.40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his grandam, is already a standard animal.

2d. — Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2.30 or better.

3d. — Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2.30 or better.

4th. — Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2.30 or better, provided he has either of the following qualifications: 1. Record himself of 2.30 or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2.40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grandsire or grandam, that is already a standard animal.

5th. — Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2.30 or better.

6th. — The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

7th. — The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse.

8th. — The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

9th. — Any mare that has a record of 2.40 or better, and whose sire or dam, grandsire or grandam, is a standard horse.

10th. — A record to wagon of 2.35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2.30 record.

